


CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all claims are in condition for allowance, and it is respectfully requested that the application be passed to issue. If the Examiner feels that a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this case, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned at (781) 861-6240.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: *November 8, 2000*

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EXHIBIT A



RANDOM HOUSE WEBSTER'S COLLEGE DICTIONARY

RANDOM HOUSE
NEW YORK

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Random House Webster's College Dictionary
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rd(iri) to begin + -ium -i-um; cf. ex-
adorn with care. —v.i. 2. to groom
n to PRIM]
v plant of the genus *Primula*, with
ety of colors. 2. EVENING PRIMROSE. 3.
flow. [1375-1425; late ME *primerose*
life devoted to irresponsible hedon-
i action. [1595-1605]
mō'bi le'. Eng. prīm'as mob'a lē/
onomy) the outermost sphere of the
olution every 24 hours and causing
first moving (thing)]
criptions) first. [1790-1800; < L
s in/ter pā'kes; Eng. prīm'as in/ter
rst among equals.
1. principle.
; male member of a royal family. 2.
ereign or of a son of the sovereign
of various titles of nobility in other
le. 5. the ruler of a small or subor-
preeminent person in any class or
imirable person. 8. *Archaic*. a mon-
L *prīncipem*, acc. of *prīncipes* first-
eader (n.) = *prin-* for *prīmus* *prīma*
ake) + -s nom. sing. ending]
entral Saskatchewan, in S Canada
frock coat.
f, n. a national park in W Canada,
ni. (3875 sq. km).
who embodies a woman's romantic
of *Cinderella*
to is the husband of a reigning fe-
he position, rank, or dignity of a
principality. [1550-60]
island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence,
7,200; 2184 sq. mi. (5657 sq. km).
ral British Columbia, in W Canada.
ce-let (-lit). *prince-kin* (-kin), n.
nce. [1610-20]
est. 1. liberal; lavish; magnificent;
a prince; elegantly refined. 3. of a
[1490-1500] —*prince/lin-ess*, n.
[1595-1605]
ist, regarded by Christians as the
ferred by the British sovereign on
eldest son. 2. Cape, a cape in W
nmost point of North America.
the largest island in the Alexander
mi. (5778 sq. km). 2. an island in
ories. 12,830 sq. mi. (33,230 sq.
of a king or queen. [1655-65]
railway terminus in W British Co-
ow plant, *Amaranthus hybridus*
mily, having reddish foliage and
1620-30]
n. 1. a nonreigning female mem-
d consort of a prince. 3. (in Great
or of a son of the sovereign. 4. a
is a princess: a middle-class Ameri-
monarch or queen. —*adj.* 6. Also,
at, (or the like) styled with a close-
in single pieces, as gores, from
< MF] —*Usage*. See -ess.
laughter of a king or queen. 2. (in
the sovereign on his or her eldest

nounced alike, *PRINCIPLE* and *PRINCIPAL* are not interchangeable in writ-
ing. A *PRINCIPLE* is broadly "a rule of action or conduct" or "a funda-
mental doctrine or tenet." The adjective *PRINCIPAL* has the general
sense "chief, first, foremost." The noun *PRINCIPAL* has among other
meanings "the head or director of a school" and "a capital sum, as
distinguished from interest or profit."
prin-ci-pal-i-ty (prin'sə pāl'i tē), n., pl. -ties. 1. a state ruled by a
prince. 2. the position or authority of a prince. 3. the rule of a prince.
4. *principalties*, an order of angels. [1300-50]
prin/cipal parts, n. a set of inflected forms of a verb from which
all the other inflected forms can be derived, as *sing, sang, sung* or
smoke, smoked; sometimes considered to include the present participle,
as *singing* or *smoking*. [1865-70]
prin-ci-pate (prin'sə pāt'), n. 1. supreme power or office. 2. the
form of government of the early Roman Empire, under which some of
the outward forms of the Republic were maintained. [1300-50; ME <
L *prīncipātus* = *prīncip-* (see *PRINCE*) + *-ātus* -AT-]
prin-ci-pe (prin'sə pē, -pā'), n. an island in the Gulf of Guinea, off
the W coast of Africa. 5255; 54 sq. mi. (140 sq. km). Compare São
Tomé and Príncipe.
prin-ci-pi-um (prin sip'ē əm), n., pl. -cip-i-a (-sip'ē ə), a basic prin-
ciple. [1575-85; < L *prīncipium* founding, beginning, principle]
prin-ci-ple (prin'sə pāl), n. 1. an accepted or professed rule of action
or conduct. 2. a fundamental law, axiom, or doctrine: *the principles of*
physics. 3. *principles*, a personal or specific basis of conduct or man-
agement: *to adhere to one's principles*. 4. a guiding sense of the re-
quirements and obligations of right conduct: *a person of principle*. 5.
a rule or law exemplified in natural phenomena, the operation of a
machine, or the like: *the principle of capillary attraction*. 6. the
method of formation, operation, or procedure exhibited in a given in-
stance: *a family organized on the patriarchal principle*. 7. a determin-
ing characteristic of something; essential quality. 8. an originating or
actuating agency or force: *Growth is the principle of life*. 9. *Chem.*
a constituent of a substance, esp. one giving to it some distinctive qual-
ity or effect. —*Idiom*. 10. *in principle*, in essence; fundamentally.
11. *on principle*, a. according to rules for right and moral conduct. b.
according to habit or self-imposed regulations. [1350-1400; ME, alter.
of MF *prīncipe* or L *prīncipium*] —*Usage*. See *PRINCIPAL*.
prin-ci-pled (prin'sə pald), *adj.* imbued with moral principles (often
used in combination): *high-principled*. [1635-45]
prink (prɪŋk), v.t. 1. to deck or dress for show. —v.i. 2. to deck one-
self out. 3. to fuss over one's dress, esp. before the mirror. [1570-80;
appar. akin to PRANK] —*prinker*, n.
print (prɪnt), v.t. 1. to produce (a text, picture, etc.) by applying
inked types, plates, blocks, or the like, to paper or other material ei-
ther by direct pressure or indirectly by offsetting an image onto an in-
termediate cylinder. 2. to reproduce (a design or pattern) by engrav-
ing on a plate or block. 3. to publish in printed form. 4. to write in
letters like those commonly used in print: *Print your name at the top*.
5. to indent or mark by pressing. 6. to produce (an indentation, mark,
etc.), as by pressure. 7. to impress on the mind, memory, etc. 8. to
apply with pressure so as to leave an indentation, mark, etc. 9. *Photo-*
tog. to produce a positive picture from (a negative) by the transmis-
sion of light. —v.i. 10. to produce printed material: *to print in color*.
11. to produce something in printed form. 12. to write in characters
such as are used in print. 13. *print out*, *Computers*. to produce (data)
in printed form; make a printout of. —n. 14. the state of being
printed. 15. printed lettering, esp. with reference to style or size. 16.
printed material. 17. *NEWSPRINT*. 18. a picture, design, or the like,
printed from an engraved or otherwise prepared block, plate, etc. 19.
an indentation, mark, etc., made by the pressure of one body or thing
on another. 20. something with which an impression is made; a
stamp or die. 21. *FINGERPRINT*. 22. a. a design or pattern on cloth
made by dyeing, weaving, or printing with engraved rollers, blocks of
wood, stencils, etc. b. a cloth so treated. c. an article of apparel made
of this cloth. 23. a photograph, esp. a positive made from a negative.
24. any reproduced image, as a blueprint. 25. a positive copy of a
completed motion picture ready for showing; release print. —*adj.* 26.
of or pertaining to newspapers and magazines: *the print media*.
—*Idiom*. 27. *in print*, a. in printed form; published. b. (of a book or
the like) still available for purchase from the publisher. 28. *out of*
print, (of a book or the like) no longer available for purchase from the
publisher. [1250-1300; ME *prent(e)*, *print(e)*, *prient(e)* < OF *priente*
impression, print]
print-a-ble (prin'tə bəl), *adj.* 1. capable of being printed. 2. suitable
for publication; fit to print. [1830-40] —*print-a-bil-i-ty*, n.
print/ed cir/cuit, n. a circuit in which the interconnecting conduc-
tors and some of the circuit components have been printed, etched,
etc., onto a sheet or board of dielectric material. [1945-50]
print/ed mat/ter, n. 1. any of various kinds of printed material that
qualify for a special postal rate. 2. a classification of international
mail consisting of such items, including catalogs and circulars. [1875-
80]
print-er (prin'tər), n. 1. a person or firm engaged in the business of
printing. 2. a machine used for printing. 3. a computer output device
that produces a paper copy of data or graphics. [1495-1505]
print/er's dev'il, n. *devil* (def. 5). [1755-65]
print-head (prin'thed'), n. the printing element on an impact printer.
printing (prin'tɪŋ), n. 1. the skill, process, or business of producing
books, newspapers, etc., by impression from movable types, plates,
etc. 2. the act of a person or thing that prints. 3. printed material. 4.

all the copies of a book or other publication printed at one time. 5.
writing in which the letters resemble printed ones. [1350-1400]
print/ing press, n. a machine, as a cylinder press or rotary press,
for printing on paper or the like from type, plates, etc. [1580-90]
print-mak-er (prin'tmāk'ər), n. a person who makes prints, esp. an
artist working in one of the graphic mediums. [1925-30]
print-mak-ing (prin'tmāk'ɪŋ), n. the art or technique of making
prints. [1925-30]
print-out (prin'tout'), n. computer output produced by a printer.
print/ shop, n. 1. a shop where prints or graphics are sold. 2. a
shop where printing is done. [1690-1700]
print/wheel/ or print/ wheel, n. *DAISY WHEEL*. [1940-45]
pr-ion (prē'on, prī'-), n. a tiny proteinaceous particle, likened to vi-
ruses and viroids, but having no genetic component, thought to be an
infectious agent in bovine spongiform encephalopathy, Creutzfeldt-
Jakob disease, and similar encephalopathies. [1980-85; PR(OTEINA-
CEOUS) + (INFECTIOUS) + -ON]
prior (prī'ər), *adj.* 1. preceding in time or order; earlier: *a prior*
commitment. 2. preceding in importance or privilege. —*Idiom*. 3.
prior to, preceding; before. [1705-15; < L: former, elder, superior
(*adj.*), before (*adv.*); akin to PRIME, PRE-] —*prior-ly*, *adv.*
prior (prī'ər), n. an officer in a monastic order or religious house,
sometimes next in rank below an abbot. [bef. 1100; ME, late OE <
ML, LL: one superior in rank; n. use of *prior prior*] —*prior-ship*, n.
Prior (prī'ər), n. *Matthew*, 1664-1721 English poet.
prior-ess (prī'ər ɪs), n. a woman holding a position corresponding
to that of a prior. [1250-1300; ME < OF] —*Usage*. See -ess.
prior-i-tize (prī'ər i tīz', -or-), v., -tized, -tizing. —v.t. 1. to ar-
range or do in order of priority. 2. to give a high priority to. —v.i. 3.
to organize material according to its priority. [1965-70] —*prior-i-ti-*
za-tion, n.
prior-i-ty (prī'ər i tē, -or-), n., pl. -ties. 1. the state or quality of
being earlier in time or occurrence. 2. the right to take precedence in
obtaining supplies, services, etc., as during a shortage. 3. the right to
precede others in order, rank, privilege, etc.; precedence. 4. some-
thing given special or prior attention. [1350-1400; ME < MF < ML]
prior/ity mail, n. (in the U.S. Postal Service) mail consisting of
merchandise weighing more than 12 ounces sent at first-class rates.
prior restraint, n. a court order banning publication of unpub-
lished material. [1970-75]
prior-ry (prī'ər ɪ), n., pl. -ries. a religious house governed by a prior
or prioress, often dependent upon an abbey. [1250-1300; ME < ML]
Prip-et (prɪp'et, -et, prē'pet), n. a river in NW Ukraine and S Belorus-
sia, flowing E through the Pripet Marshes to the Dnieper River in NW
Ukraine. 500 mi. (800 km) long. Russian, *Pri-pyat* (prɪ'pyat).
Prip-et Marsh/es, n. an extensive wooded marshland in S Belorus-
sia and NW Ukraine. 33,500 sq. mi. (86,765 sq. km).
pris-ci-an (prɪsh'ē ən, prɪsh'ən), n. fl. A.D. c500, Latin grammarian.
prize (prɪz), v.t., *prized*, *prizing*, n. *PRIZE*.
prism (prɪzəm), n. 1. *Optics*. a transparent solid body, often having
triangular bases, used for dispersing light into a spectrum or for re-
flecting rays of light. 2. *Geom.* a solid having bases or ends that are
parallel, congruent polygons and sides that are parallelograms. 3.
Crystall. a form having faces parallel to the vertical axis and intersect-
ing the horizontal axes. [1560-70; < LL *prisma* < Gk *prisma* lit.,
something sawed, akin to *prizein* to saw, *pristēs* sawyer]
pris-mat-ic (prɪz mət'ɪk), *adj.* 1. of, pertaining to, or like a prism. 2.
formed by or as if by a transparent prism. 3. spectral in color; bril-
liant. 4. highly varied or faceted. [1700-10; < Gk *prismat-* (s. of
prisma) PRISM + -ic] —*pris-mat/i-cal-ly*, *adv.*
pris-ma-toid (prɪz mət'ɔɪd), n. a polyhedron having its vertices ly-
ing on two parallel planes. [1855-60; < Gk *prisma* (s. of *prisma*)
PRISM]
pris-moid (prɪz'mɔɪd), n. a solid having sides that are trapezoids and
bases or ends that are parallel and similar but not congruent poly-
gons. Compare PRISM (def. 2). [1695-1705] —*pris-moi-dal*, *adj.*
pris-on (prɪz'ən), n. 1. a building for the confinement of accused per-
sons awaiting trial or persons sentenced after conviction. 2. any place
of confinement or involuntary restraint. 3. imprisonment. [bef. 1150;
ME *prison*, earlier *prison* < OF, var. of *preson* imprisonment, a prison
< L *prehēnsiōnem*, acc. of *prehēnsiō* seizure; see PREHENSION]
pris-on camp, n. 1. a camp for the confinement of prisoners of war
or political prisoners. 2. a camp for less dangerous prisoners assigned
to outdoor work, usu. for the government. [1905-10]
pris-on-er (prɪz'ən ər, prɪz'nər), n. 1. a person confined in prison or
kept in custody, esp. as the result of legal process. 2. a person or
thing deprived of liberty or kept in restraint. [1300-50; ME < AF]
pris-on-er of war, n. a person who is captured and held by an en-
emy during war, esp. a member of the armed forces. *Abbr.*: POW
pris-on-er's base, n. a children's game in which members of two
teams try to capture each other.
pris-sy (prɪs'ē), *adj.*, -s-ier, -s-iest. excessively proper; affectedly cor-
rect; prim. [1890-95, Amer.; b. PRIM and sissy] —*pris-si-ly*, *adv.*
—*pris-si-ness*, n.
Pris-ti-na (prɪsh'ti nə), n. the capital of Kosovo, in S Yugoslavia.
210,040.
pris-tine (prɪs'tēn, prɪ stēn'; esp. Brit. prɪs'tɪn), *adj.* 1. having its
original purity; uncorrupted or unsullied. 2. of or pertaining to the
earliest period or state. [1525-35; < L *pristinus* early; akin to *prims*
first, PRIME]
prith-ee (prɪth'ē), *interj.* *Archaic*. (I) pray thee. [1570-80; by short-
ening and alter.]